



Washington

LABOR MARKET



Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

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Seasonal Jobs Lower Unemployment

Expansions in several industries boosted total employment in Washington State 21,700 between March and April and reduced the number of jobless workers by 16,000. The unemployment rate fell from 8.9 to 8.1 percent over the month. Although the improvement in employment was largely seasonal, the drop in unemployment was greater than expected. After adjusting for seasonal variation, the jobless rate dipped from 8.3 in March to 8.0 in April. While down from March, however, the adjusted rate was unchanged from January and slightly above the 7.8 percent recorded in December 1985.

Strong Growth Over the Year

The year-to-year comparison of labor force data, which largely eliminates monthly seasonal changes, continues to reflect a strong state economy. Between April 1986 and 1987, total

	Apr. 1987* (Prel.)	Mar. 1987* (Rev.)	Apr. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,203,100	2,197,400	2,148,500
Total Employment	2,023,900	2,002,200	1,967,600
Total Unemployment	179,200	195,200	180,900
State Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.9	8.4
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.9	7.0

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

employment advanced 2.9 percent, or 56,300, which was slightly higher than the 2.6 percent gain nationally. As was the case in the nation, however, the expansion was largely limited to the nonmanufacturing industries. The state jobless rate dipped from 8.4 to 8.1 percent (unadjusted) between April 1986 and 1987.

Nonfarm Jobs Up 19,600

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment jumped 19,600 in the state between March and April. Manufacturing accounted for 3,200 of the new jobs with one-half of these in the food industry where canneries and freezing plants were busy processing this year's asparagus crop. The lumber industry was also on the move, with strong markets for finished lumber products and improving weather favoring logging activity. Employment in the industry gained 600 in April, unchanged from its year-ago level. Aerospace added 400 jobs in the latest 30-day period. While growth continues in the state's largest manufacturing industry, the expansion is well below its pace of last year. In the first four months of 1986, aerospace employment rose 3,300. The gain for the first four months of this year was 1,500.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in stone, clay and glass products rose 200 in April, with more demand from contractors for concrete, sand and gravel. Pulp and paper continued to enjoy strength in national and international markets and added 200 workers during the month. By contrast, weakness continued in

shipbuilding which resulted in a 200 drop in "other transportation equipment."

Retail Trade Adds
6,200 Workers

Retail trade payrolls rose 6,200 to account for over thirty percent of the new jobs in April. More tourist business prompted gains at restaurants and gasoline stations, while jobs at food stores also increased as did employment at hardware, building and garden supply stores. In addition, apparel and department stores hired additional staff to serve customers shopping for summer clothing and Easter.

Amusement Can
Be Work Too

The services industries also continued their seasonal expansion in April with a gain of 3,600. The largest increases in services were noted in amusements, agricultural services, and business services. In amusements, employment at ski resorts fell, but this was more than offset by gains at auto and horse race tracks, baseball clubs, amusement parks, and golf courses. Carnivals also began touring shopping centers to provide additional jobs. Besides a seasonal pickup in crop preparation and veterinary services, agricultural service employment was boosted in April as firms providing lawn and garden services to householders added staff. A wide range of businesses providing services to other businesses expanded in April from janitorial to computer and data processing firms.

Construction Jobs
Going Up

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction payrolls rose 3,000 in April. Although most of the increase was related to improving weather conditions, the effect of relatively low interest rates on homebuilding as well as commercial projects was also a factor. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in the building trades was up 500 in April. Although construction employment after seasonal adjustment remained below January and February levels, data for those months were undoubtedly boosted by unseasonably mild weather.

Government added 1,300 civilian workers over the month as seasonal gains at parks, forests, and in other outdoor employment offset a reduction at state colleges where employment fell because of spring vacations. Growth at trucking and warehousing firms because of a general seasonal pickup in business activity added 700 jobs in the transportation group. And a spring expansion in home sales moved the job total up 500 in finance, insurance and real estate.

Eastern Washington Leads Spring Expansion

Eastern Washington led the expansion between March and April because of seasonal growth in agriculture, food processing and related industries, although its jobless rate remained much higher than it was west of the Cascades. Most of the over-the-year employment growth, however, occurred in Western Washington with the Seattle Metropolitan Area garnering most of the new jobs.

Between March and April, 12,800 of the state's 21,700 new jobs occurred in Eastern Washington and 8,900 in Western Washington. The relative increase on the east side was much greater (three percent) than on the west side (0.6 percent) because over three-fourths of the state's employment lies west of the Cascades.

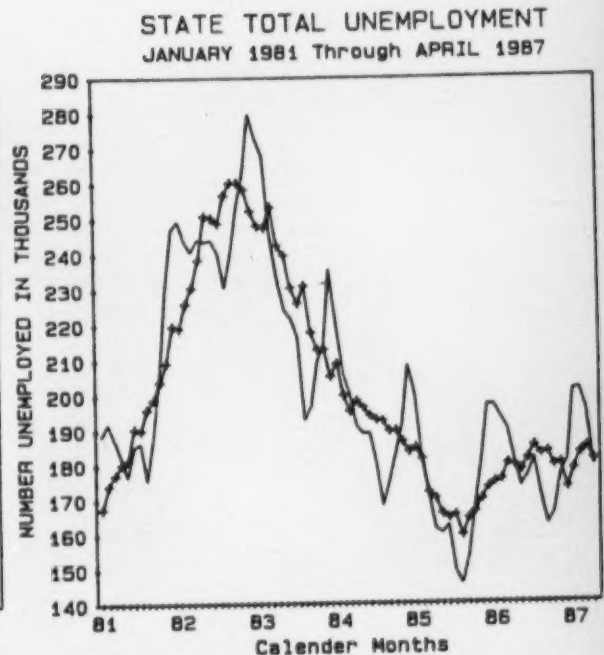
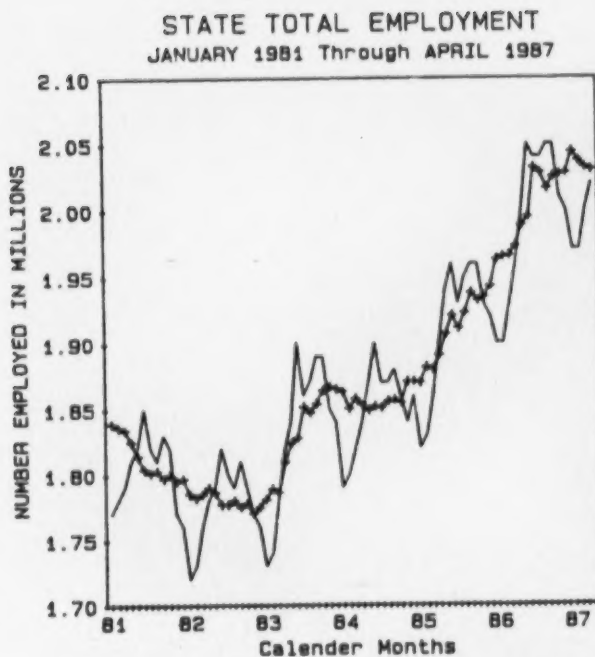
Reflecting greater job growth on the east side, the unemployment rate in Eastern Washington dropped from 12.0 percent in March to 10.2 percent in April, while the rate west of the Cascades fell from 8.0 to 7.5 percent. Typical of areas expanding seasonally in Eastern Washington during April were the Yakima, Walla Walla and Wenatchee areas. In Yakima County the unemployment rate fell from 15.0 to 13.0 percent over the month; Walla Walla saw its rate plunge from 13.2 to 8.4 percent; while the rate in the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties) dropped from 13.9 to 11.8 percent.

In Western Washington, the largest reduction in unemployment rates between March and April were in nonmetropolitan counties, which are more dependent on seasonal industries such as lumber than are the metropolitan areas with their more diversified economies. Typical of these areas were Clallam, Jefferson and Pacific counties. In Clallam County the rate fell from 10.4 to 9.5 percent; Jefferson County's rate dropped from 9.2 to 7.6 percent; while the rate in Pacific County fell more than two points--from 12.7 to 10.6 percent. By contrast, the unemployment rate slipped from 6.8 to 6.4 percent in the Seattle Metropolitan Area which enjoys one of the lowest rates in the state.

Year-to-Year Job Growth Concentrated in Seattle

While Eastern Washington benefited from the seasonal upturn in April, the year-to-year comparison indicates it lags well behind Western Washington in employment growth. Of the 56,300 statewide increase in total employment over the year, 50,400 of the new jobs were in Western Washington and only 5,900 were east of the Cascades. Employment rose 3.3 percent on the west side, but only 1.3 percent on the east side of the state. And even west of the Cascades, the increase was far from uniform. Expanding employment in the

Seattle Metropolitan Area accounted for 73 percent of this state's new jobs over the year and 82 percent of the employment growth in Western Washington. Compared with the statewide employment increase of 2.9 percent over the year and the 3.3 percent gain in Western Washington, employment in the Seattle area rose 4.7 percent. By contrast, employment rose only 1.1 percent year-to-year in the Tacoma area where machinery payrolls dropped precipitously and only 0.5 percent in the Vancouver area where an aluminum smelter closed last year. Employment gains in Western Washington counties largely dependent on the lumber industry were also low over the year. Typical of these counties were Grays Harbor, Lewis and Pacific: employment in Grays Harbor County rose 1.8 percent; Lewis County gained 2.1 percent, while employment in Pacific County was up only three-tenths of one percent year to year.



+ SEASONALLY ADJUSTED - NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

\$2.1 Billion Order From United Airlines

Although aerospace employment in the first four months of this year increased only about half as much as it did in the comparable period last year, orders for Boeing jetliners picked up in May. Boeing sold United Airlines 36 jetliners for \$2.1 billion in an unusual arrangement which could give Boeing partial ownership of United's parent company, Allegis Corp. Under the agreement, Boeing lent Allegis \$700 million for notes which can be converted into Allegis stock. The sale included fifteen long-range Boeing 747-400 jumbo jets to be delivered by 1995 and twenty-one 737-300s to be delivered by 1991.

New Jetliner And Another \$2.1 Billion

Boeing also announced in May that it would build a smaller model of its 737 twin jet to be designated the 737-500. Orders and options for 73 of the new airplanes valued at \$2.1 billion have already been booked with four airlines. The new 737-500 is designed for short-to-medium range routes and will seat 108 to 130 passengers. Existing 737s seat 128 to 170 passengers. A Boeing spokesman said ten other airlines are holding "serious discussions with us concerning the new model." Delivery dates for the 737-500s already ordered begin in 1990.

\$650 Million For Five 747s

Boeing also sold five 747 jetliners to Lufthansa of West Germany in May for \$650 million. The jumbo jets ordered include four passenger planes and one freighter. The freighter will be delivered in July 1988 and delivery of the passenger planes will begin in February 1989.

Largest Order Coming Up?

Two stockmarket analysts have reported that Boeing may be negotiating a record breaking \$4.5 billion order for its 757 jetliners. The order may involve one-hundred 757 twin jets. Suppliers reported a scheduled doubling in production of the jetliner this year, but Boeing would not comment on the potential order.

Lumber Production Strong

Lumber production in the Pacific Northwest was strong in 1986 and so far in 1987 has run ahead of year-earlier levels. Year-to-date lumber production in Western Oregon and Washington was up 16 percent in the week ending May 16, 1987, according to the Western Wood Products Association. Lumber industry officials are worried over the availability of logs, however, citing the U.S. Forest Service's ten-year management plan which could reduce the amount of federal forest land that can be harvested.

Resurgence in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry in 1986 resulted from several factors, according to the Washington Forest Products Association. Some, such as the modernizing of sawmills, will continue to bolster the area's competitive position in the years ahead. Other factors cited include:

- o A five-month strike of Canadian woods workers in 1986 which reduced competition for U.S. mills.
- o The 15 percent Canadian tax on its own softwood lumber exported to the U.S.
- o Falling interest rates in 1985 and 1986 which expanded housing starts.
- o More aggressive marketing practices, including the shipment of lumber by barge, which is less expensive than by truck or rail, and the establishment of large wholesale yards near Southwestern construction sites.

Pulp and Paper Workers Accept Offer

Nearly 2,000 pulp and paper workers at Weyerhaeuser mills in Oregon and Washington narrowly accepted the company's final offer in early June. Weyerhaeuser's offer freezes hourly pay, which averages about \$15, for three years but pays an annual bonus of up to four percent based on productivity, safety and product quality. The pulp and paper worker's union had recommended that its members reject the offer. While the union negotiators accepted the bonus plan, they disagreed on how it should be calculated. Weyerhaeuser's Washington State pulp and paper mills are located in Everett, Longview, and Cosmopolis. Other pulp and paper firms with contract negotiations underway in the state include Scott Paper Company at Everett, Boise Cascade at Steilacoom, Longview Fiber at Longview, and ITT Rainier at Port Angeles.

Aluminum Outlook Improves

Thanks to the decline in the value of the dollar, which improves the competitiveness of U.S. products on international markets, and a 40 percent increase in aluminum prices so far this year, the outlook for aluminum smelters in the Pacific Northwest has brightened. The higher prices reflect increased demand. One analyst expects world aluminum demand in 1987 to exceed supply by 300,000 tons, or about three percent. On the other hand, another analyst expects increased production overseas and in the U.S. to add significantly to supply later this year.

Some industry sources believe that Northwest aluminum plants should be able to operate at a high level even when aluminum prices again turn down because of

modernization and other cost reductions. According to one industry analyst, all of the region's smelters except Intalco at Ferndale and the Alcoa Plant at Wenatchee were among the most expensive 25 percent to operate four years ago. Today, only two are in that category. European and Ohio River Valley plants are now thought to be at a greater risk of shutting down when aluminum prices again fall than are most plants in the Pacific Northwest.

Negotiations Continue to Reopen Goldendale Smelter

Efforts to raise \$41 million by Columbia Aluminum Inc. to purchase the closed Commonwealth Goldendale aluminum smelter are still underway, but efforts to obtain a \$3 million federal grant have so far proved unsuccessful. Federal officials would not approve the grant because of concern over a \$5.6 million loan made to Commonwealth by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) when it purchased the plant in 1984. Commonwealth wants Columbia to assume that loan, but EDA is unwilling to take secondary creditor status behind other lenders in the financial package being assembled by Columbia Aluminum. Columbia officials remain optimistic, however.

The Washington State Department of Community Development announced it had agreed in principle to loan Columbia \$700,000, but the loan is contingent on other financing being worked out to purchase the plant. The Goldendale Aluminum plant employed 500 workers when it was closed in February.

Shipbuilding Outlook Grim

While aerospace continues to show strength as new orders roll in, production grows in the forest industries and the outlook improves for Pacific Northwest aluminum plants, prospects in the state's shipbuilding industry remain grim. Lockheed Shipbuilding Company and Todd Shipyards are the state's two largest private shipyards. Lockheed has raised the possibility of closing and Todd is considering the sale of the company or other types of restructuring because of financial problems.

Lockheed, which has been involved in a labor-management dispute for several months, withdrew its bid on a major Navy destroyer contract in May. A spokesman for Lockheed said that they believed the risks of performing the work were too great without a collective bargaining agreement. The decision to withdraw its bid was irrevocable. The contract would have provided ten years of work and employed over 1,500 skilled workers at its peak. The shipyard now has only enough work to keep going until the end of the year, according to a union official.

After losing a \$162.1 million Navy contract to build guided missile destroyers, Todd Shipyards announced that it was in technical default on its revolving credit agreement, and that it is negotiating with its lenders. The company expects to report a loss of more than \$40 million in the last fiscal year. The losses resulted from unprofitable work on a commercial ship conversion and a major overhaul contract for the Coast Guard.

Governor Backs N-Reactor

In early May, Governor Booth Gardner said he will attempt to block the permanent closure of the Hanford N-Reactor. Permanent closure could result in the loss of 26,000 jobs statewide, and the loss of \$1.57 billion in wages and up to \$120 million in state taxes over the next two years, according to estimates by the state. The reactor was shut down in January for safety modifications, but the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee voted to prohibit the Energy Department from restarting the plutonium-producing reactor, and the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended the reactor be activated only in case of a national security crisis. The N-Reactor produces plutonium for nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, the plutonium-uranium extraction plant at the Hanford reservation began restart procedures in late May after being on standby status since the beginning of that month to implement operating improvements. The plant extracts plutonium and uranium from fuel rods from the N-Reactor. Although the N-Reactor has been shut down since January for safety modifications, there is a backlog of fuel rods.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Construction Payrolls Strong but Housing Starts Fall

Construction employment remains strong in the state and was up more than five percent over the year, but rising interest rates threaten to slow or halt the expansion. Housing starts nationally dropped 2.9 percent in April following a 4.8 percent loss in March. All of the drop in April, however, was in multi-family units. Single-family starts increased by two percent in April. This is good news for the lumber industry since building a single-family home takes considerably more lumber than does a multi-family unit. Nonetheless, if mortgage rates remain at their current level, single-family home construction will be affected too. The drop in apartment house construction in recent months was thought to result from tax reform legislation as well as higher interest rates. The new tax legislation abolished many of the tax shelters once available to builders of multi-family units.

The F.W. Dodge statistical reporting service lowered its 1987 housing start forecast by ten percent because of the upturn in mortgage rates. The U.S. Commerce Department Secretary noted that mortgage rates rose from around nine percent in April to 10.5 percent in May and said housing starts are likely to decline further if mortgage rates don't fall.

Consumer Spending Weak

Consumer spending for goods and services rose a relatively brisk 0.6 percent nationally in April, but much of the gain resulted from higher prices. The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4 percent in April. Forecasts of slower growth in consumer spending for this year appear to be coming true. After tax income adjusted for inflation is lower now than one year ago.

Immigration Law Adds Jobs in Bellingham

Allpoints Inc., a Bellingham firm, received a \$5 million subcontract to fill out applications over the telephone for illegal aliens seeking amnesty under the new immigration law. The firm expects to add 30 employees to handle the new business. Allpoints may handle 1,500 applications daily in a few weeks. Applications will be phoned in from 45 processing centers throughout the western United States. The centers are being set up by a Nevada firm which has a contract with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The INS regulates the amount that can be charged by the processing centers. The fee is expected to be about \$100 for each person. Allpoints' contract is for one year, but the INS is considering a three-year extension because of the large number of illegal aliens expected to apply.

BPA To Cut Back

Declining revenue from electricity sales because of competition from low oil and gas prices is forcing the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to cut its Pacific Northwest workforce by 250 and reduce spending by \$25 million a year. BPA lost \$23 million in the first six months of the current fiscal year. The loss will go higher this summer when electricity sales decline seasonally. A BPA spokesman said 325 staff members would be offered early retirement July 1. If that does not result in enough staff reductions, other employees will be laid off by October 1.

Supercollider Contest

The U.S. Senate decided in May that choosing a site for the proposed \$4.4 billion supercollider should be based solely on the merits of the location and not on inducements offered by individual states. The decision improves Washington State's chances of landing the project because it eliminates the possibility of wealthier states "buying" the project. The atom collider will be used to study basic building

blocks of matter. The colliders, ten-foot wide tubes, will be buried 30 feet deep in a 52 mile oval loop. If Washington State is successful in its bid, the project could result in 3,000 jobs and attract other high technology industries to the state.

The proposed site in Washington State is 35 miles west of Spokane. The state's selling points include good geology, limited environmental impact and low cost power. More than half of all states are preparing proposals, which must be submitted by August 3.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Unemployment at Seven-Year Low

Labor market conditions remain strong nationally and in the state with unemployment in April at a seven-year low in both cases. Nevertheless, there is considerable concern that the nation's lingering trade deficit and consequent decline in the dollar, rising inflation and interest rates will precipitate slower economic growth, if not a recession. Protectionist legislation is another concern because it could result in retaliatory measures by our trading partners. Foreign trade restrictions would have a substantial adverse impact on the Washington State economy since this state enjoys a large surplus in its foreign trade balance, amounting to \$4.1 billion in 1982.

Interest Rates Climbing

While the trade deficit has shown signs of declining in recent months, especially in terms of volume, it remains large and interest rates have shown no sign of leveling off. The prime lending rate, now at 8-1/4 percent, was increased in mid-May for the third time since March when it was 7.5 percent. Rates on conventional 30-year mortgages, which were slightly over nine percent at the end of March, rose to 10.5 percent in mid-May. Some economists and bankers expect the prime rate to increase at least one percentage point this summer and mortgage rates to jump to 11 percent.

Business Council Sees Slow Growth Continuing

A group of 20 economists associated with the Business Council, forecasts relatively slow growth for 1987 and 1988. They expect the GNP to increase 2.5 percent after adjustment for inflation in 1987 and 3.0 percent in 1988. None of the economists expects a recession. The consensus forecast anticipates a 4.3 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index in 1987 and 4.5 percent in 1988. They believe the trade deficit will decline because of the drop in the value of the dollar, which makes U.S. goods more competitive in international markets. Some said that they were already seeing foreign sales expand for their own companies.

Leading Indicators
Down in April

The Business Council consists of the chief executives of 65 major U.S. companies. Many were pleased with the forecast delivered at their spring meeting. One cited the problems associated with a faster growth rate, such as inflation.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, fell 0.6 percent in April following a 0.8 percent gain in March. The drop in April largely resulted from a reduction in average weekly working hours, which was probably lower because the April estimate was made for the week which included both Passover and Good Friday. Therefore, the April reduction in the index may be misleading. Excluding the workweek measure from the calculation, the index would have declined only 0.1 percent.

Besides the average workweek, other leading indicators falling in April were orders for consumer goods, building permits, and stock market prices. Leading indicators on the positive side for the month included claims for unemployment compensation (declined); businesses reporting slower deliveries, which suggests larger order backlogs; sensitive material prices; and the money supply. Changes in business inventories and credit outstanding were not available in making the preliminary April estimates for the index.

PERSONS OF DISABILITY IN WASHINGTON STATE

Just published by Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Persons of Disability In Washington State presents statistical data on persons of disability in Washington State compiled and analyzed on the basis of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census; data are provided by sex, age, race, Spanish origin, labor force status, occupation, educational attainment, personal income, and poverty status. The report provides valuable data on the state's disability population for researchers, disability organizations, rehabilitation and other social service providers. Available at the cost of printing and handling for \$5.39 (includes sales tax). To place an order, send check or money order to LMEA, Mail Stop KG-11, Olympia, Washington 98504-5311.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

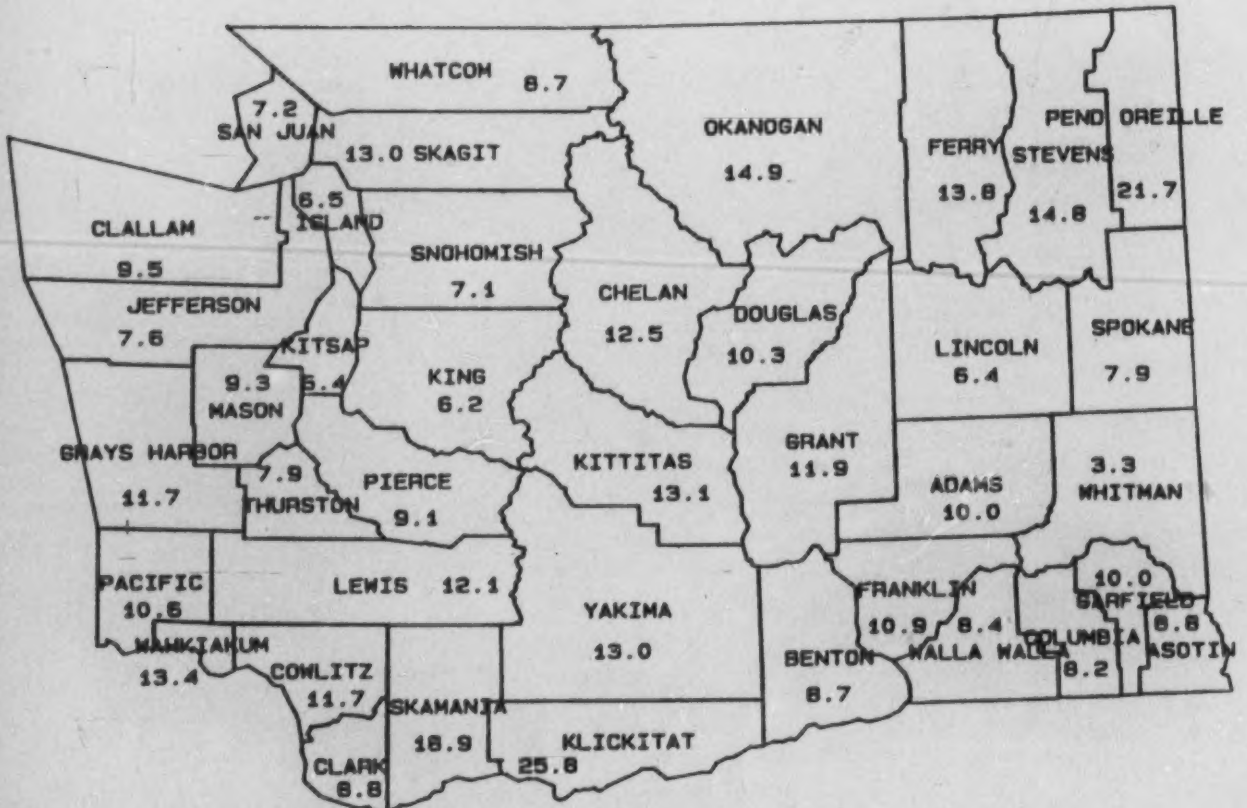
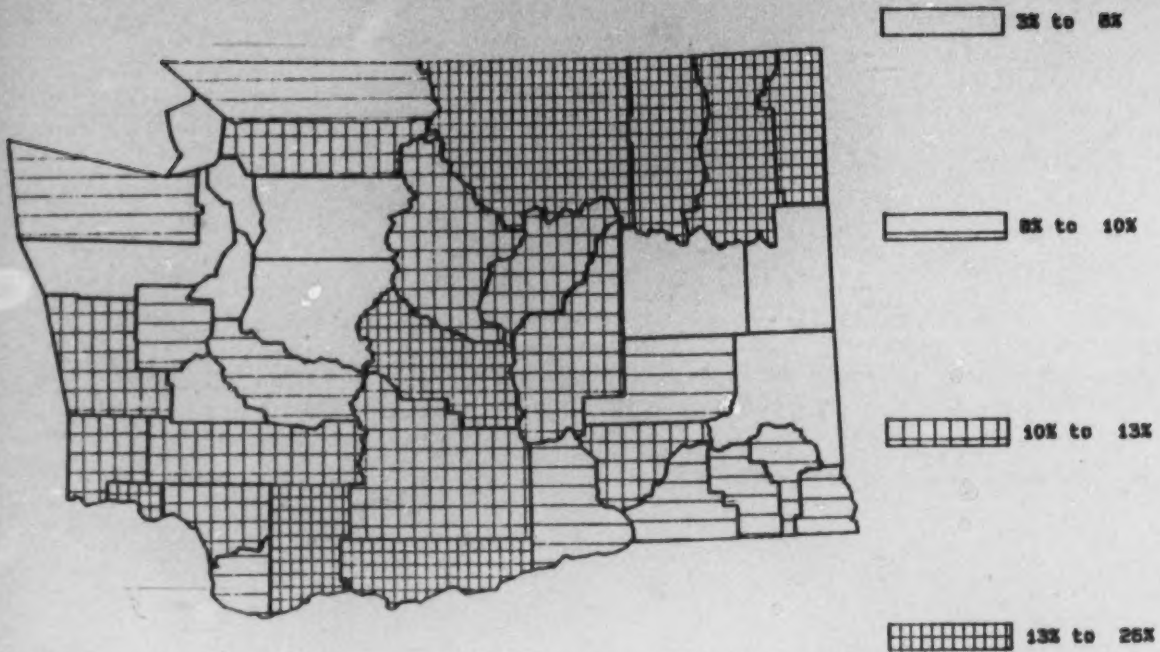
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	<u>INDEXES</u>			<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u> <u>Year Ending</u>	
	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1987</u>	<u>Mar.</u> <u>1987</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1986</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1987</u>	<u>Mar.</u> <u>1987</u>
U.S. City Average	337.7	335.9	325.3	+3.8	+3.0

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index covering the first half of 1987 will be released in August. The index for Seattle will reflect prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 8.1



NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

Numerical
Change

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Industry	Apr. 1987 (Prel.)	Mar. 1987 (Rev.)	Apr. 1986 (Rev.)	Mar. 1986 (Rev.)	Mar. 87 to Apr. 87	Apr. 86 to Apr. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1810.0	1790.4	1757.1	1736.7	19.6	52.9
MANUFACTURING.....	305.7	302.5	303.5	300.3	3.2	2.2
Durable Goods.....	214.3	212.9	213.2	211.3	1.4	1.1
Lumber & Wood Products.....	37.5	36.9	37.5	36.8	0.6	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.0	0.2	0.0
Primary Metals.....	11.1	11.0	12.3	12.1	0.1	-1.2
Aluminum.....	7.2	7.1	8.1	8.1	0.1	-0.9
Fabricated Metals.....	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	0.0	0.0
Machinery.....	28.4	28.3	32.1	32.4	0.1	-3.7
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.3	16.2 4/	19.5	19.9	0.1	-3.2
Electrical Equip.....	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.5	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equip.....	102.7	102.5	96.4	95.3	0.2	6.3
Aerospace.....	89.7	89.3	83.3	82.5	0.4	6.4
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.0 4/	13.2 4/	13.1	12.8	-0.2	-0.1
Instruments & Related.....	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.6	0.0	-0.7
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	91.4	89.6	90.3	89.0	1.8	1.1
Food & Kindred Products....	29.3	27.7	30.0	28.8	1.6	-0.7
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.5	8.8	11.0	9.8	1.7	-0.5
Apparel & Allied Products..	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.9	-0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Products....	17.3	17.1	16.6	16.4	0.2	0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	-0.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	0.1	0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	6.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.1	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	86.2	83.2	81.8	78.9	3.0	4.4
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.....	96.1 4/	95.4 4/	94.6	94.1	0.7	1.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	443.5	436.2	427.0	421.3	7.3	16.5
Wholesale Trade.....	109.1	108.0	105.9	104.9	1.1	3.2
Retail Trade.....	334.4	328.2 4/	321.1	316.4	6.2	13.3
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	107.4	106.9	104.2	103.3	0.5	3.2
SERVICES.....	408.7	405.1	391.1	384.4	3.6	17.6
Health Services.....	125.9	125.3	120.9	120.0	0.6	5.0
GOVERNMENT.....	359.5	358.2	351.9	351.6	1.3	7.6
Federal.....	71.8	71.3	69.0	68.5	0.5	2.8
State & Local.....	287.6	286.9	282.9	283.1	0.7	4.7
Education.....	154.7	155.2	153.5	154.4	-0.5	1.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 6/2/87
Benchmarks: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	APRIL 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				MARCH 1987 REVISED 1/				APRIL 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,203,100	2,023,900	179,200	8.1	2,197,400	2,002,200	195,200	8.9	2,148,500	1,967,600	180,900	8.4
Bellingham MSA	56,400	51,500	4,900	8.7	56,100	50,900	5,200	9.3	55,300	50,100	5,200	9.4
Bremerton MSA	70,400	65,900	4,500	6.4	70,800	66,000	4,800	6.8	69,600	65,200	4,400	6.3
Olympia MSA	72,300	66,600	5,700	7.9	72,300	66,400	5,900	8.2	68,300	62,700	5,600	8.2
Seattle PMSA	981,500	918,900	62,600	6.4	980,100	913,500	66,600	6.8	940,100	877,800	62,300	6.6
King County 2/	781,700	733,300	48,400	6.2	780,100	729,000	51,100	6.6	747,700	700,500	47,200	6.3
Snohomish County 2/	199,800	185,600	14,200	7.1	200,000	184,500	15,500	7.8	192,400	177,300	15,100	7.8
Spokane MSA	163,200	150,300	12,900	7.9	162,900	148,100	14,800	9.1	162,100	148,600	13,500	8.3
Tacoma PMSA	234,300	212,900	21,400	9.1	234,600	212,600	22,000	9.4	229,300	210,500	18,800	8.2
Tri-Cities MSA	70,800	64,300	6,500	9.2	67,800	60,600	7,200	10.6	68,900	62,500	6,400	9.3
Benton County 2/	54,300	49,600	4,700	8.7	52,000	46,800	5,200	10.0	53,000	48,200	4,800	9.1
Franklin County 2/	16,300	14,700	1,600	10.9	15,900	13,900	2,000	12.6	15,900	14,300	1,600	10.1
Vancouver PMSA	104,600	95,400	9,200	8.8	104,700	94,900	9,800	9.4	103,800	94,900	8,900	8.6
Yakima MSA	86,000	74,800	11,200	13.0	85,600	71,100	12,500	15.0	86,500	73,800	12,700	14.7
Adams	6,170	5,550	620	10.0	6,190	5,350	840	13.6	6,100	5,550	550	9.0
Asotin	8,640	7,880	760	8.8	8,870	8,140	730	8.2	7,850	7,150	700	8.9
Clallam	22,080	19,980	2,100	9.5	21,760	19,500	2,260	10.4	21,460	19,400	2,060	9.6
Columbia	3,290	3,020	270	8.2	2,230	1,840	390	17.5	2,560	2,280	280	10.9
Cowlitz	34,370	30,350	4,020	11.7	34,160	30,120	4,040	11.8	34,480	30,320	4,160	12.1
Ferry	2,460	2,120	340	13.8	2,490	2,040	450	18.1	2,630	2,170	460	17.5
Garfield	1,000	900	100	10.0	1,020	890	130	12.7	1,030	910	120	11.7
Grant	24,450	21,550	2,900	11.9	23,900	20,680	3,220	13.5	24,200	21,830	2,370	9.8
Grays Harbor	25,630	22,640	2,990	11.7	25,820	22,650	3,170	12.3	25,800	22,230	3,570	13.8
Island	16,860	15,760	1,100	6.5	16,880	15,670	1,210	7.2	16,750	15,600	1,150	6.9
Jefferson	7,660	7,080	580	7.6	7,710	7,000	710	9.2	7,410	6,760	650	8.8
Kittitas	11,400	9,910	1,490	13.1	11,650	10,160	1,490	12.8	11,480	9,850	1,630	14.2
Klickitat	7,240	5,370	1,870	25.8	7,500	5,290	2,210	29.5	7,550	6,200	1,350	17.9
Lewis	24,050	21,140	2,910	12.1	23,930	20,940	2,990	12.5	23,710	20,690	3,020	12.7
Lincoln	4,220	3,950	270	6.4	4,320	3,930	390	9.0	4,010	3,760	250	6.2
Mason	12,280	11,140	1,140	9.3	12,210	10,940	1,270	10.4	12,560	11,320	1,240	9.9
Okanogan	14,320	12,180	2,140	14.9	14,520	11,890	2,630	18.1	14,430	11,570	2,860	19.8
Pacific	6,540	5,850	690	10.6	6,560	5,730	830	12.7	7,090	5,830	1,260	17.8
Pend Oreille	2,900	2,270	630	21.7	3,030	2,260	770	25.4	3,580	2,950	630	17.6
San Juan	4,300	3,990	310	7.2	4,140	3,740	400	9.7	4,530	4,230	300	6.6
Skagit	31,340	27,270	4,070	13.0	31,700	27,310	4,390	13.8	32,210	28,400	3,810	11.8
Skamania	2,700	2,190	510	18.9	2,280	1,740	540	23.7	2,540	2,110	430	16.9
Stevens	10,440	8,890	1,550	14.8	10,760	8,810	1,950	18.1	10,740	8,860	1,880	17.5
Wahkiakum	1,120	970	150	13.4	1,110	980	130	11.7	1,240	1,090	150	12.1
Walla Walla	23,340	21,380	1,960	8.4	22,970	19,940	3,030	13.2	23,460	21,290	2,170	9.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	36,530	32,220	4,310	11.8	38,310	32,990	5,320	13.9	36,710	31,190	5,520	15.0
Chelan County 2/	24,900	21,780	3,120	12.5	26,310	22,300	4,010	15.2	25,140	21,080	4,060	16.1
Douglas County 2/	11,650	10,450	1,200	10.3	12,000	10,700	1,300	10.8	11,570	10,110	1,460	12.6
Whitman	18,400	17,790	610	3.3	18,460	17,610	850	4.6	18,660	18,010	650	3.5

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

June 2, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	APRIL 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				MARCH 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy- ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,182,200	2,000,200	182,000	8.3	2,183,000	1,980,200	202,800	9.3
Bellingham MSA	55,900	50,900	5,000	8.9	55,700	50,300	5,400	9.7
Bremerton MSA	69,700	65,100	4,600	6.6	70,300	65,300	5,000	7.1
Olympia MSA	71,600	65,800	5,800	8.1	71,900	65,700	6,200	8.6
Seattle PMSA	971,700	908,100	63,600	6.5	972,700	903,500	69,200	7.1
King County 2/	773,900	724,700	49,200	6.4	774,100	721,000	53,100	6.9
Snohomish County 2/	197,800	183,400	14,400	7.3	198,600	182,500	16,100	8.1
Spokane MSA	161,700	148,600	13,100	8.1	161,900	146,500	15,400	9.5
Tacoma MSA	232,100	210,400	21,700	9.3	233,100	210,300	22,800	9.8
Tri-Cities MSA	70,200	63,600	6,600	9.4	67,500	60,000	7,500	11.1
Benton County 2/	53,800	49,000	4,800	8.9	51,700	46,300	5,400	10.4
Franklin County 2/	16,300	14,500	1,800	11.0	15,800	13,700	2,100	13.3
Vancouver PMSA	103,600	94,300	9,300	9.0	104,000	93,800	10,200	9.8
Yakima MSA	85,300	73,900	11,400	13.4	83,300	70,300	13,000	15.6
Adams	6,120	5,490	630	10.3	6,160	5,290	870	14.1
Asotin	8,560	7,780	780	9.1	8,810	8,050	760	8.6
Clallam	21,880	19,750	2,130	9.7	21,640	19,290	2,350	10.9
Columbia	3,260	2,990	270	8.3	2,230	1,820	410	18.4
Cowlitz	34,080	30,000	4,080	12.0	33,970	29,780	4,190	12.3
Ferry	2,440	2,090	350	14.3	2,490	2,020	470	18.9
Garfield	990	890	100	10.1	1,010	880	130	12.9
Grant	24,250	21,300	2,950	12.2	23,790	20,450	3,340	14.0
Grays Harbor	25,400	22,370	3,030	11.9	25,700	22,400	3,300	12.8
Island	16,690	15,570	1,120	6.7	16,750	15,490	1,260	7.5
Jefferson	7,590	7,000	590	7.8	7,660	6,920	740	9.7
Kittitas	11,300	9,790	1,510	13.4	11,600	10,050	1,550	13.4
Klickitat	7,210	5,310	1,900	26.4	7,520	5,230	2,290	30.5
Lewis	23,850	20,900	2,950	12.4	23,820	20,710	3,110	13.1
Lincoln	4,190	3,910	280	6.7	4,300	3,890	410	9.5
Mason	12,170	11,010	1,160	9.5	12,140	10,820	1,320	10.9
Okanogan	14,220	12,040	2,180	15.3	14,500	11,760	2,740	18.9
Pacific	6,480	5,780	700	10.8	6,540	5,670	870	13.3
Pend Oreille	2,890	2,250	640	22.1	3,040	2,240	800	26.3
San Juan	4,260	3,940	320	7.5	4,110	3,700	410	10.0
Skagit	31,080	26,950	4,130	13.3	31,570	27,010	4,560	14.4
Skamania	2,680	2,160	520	19.4	2,290	1,720	570	24.9
Stevens	10,360	8,780	1,580	15.3	10,740	8,710	2,030	18.9
Wahkiakum	1,110	960	150	13.5	1,090	960	130	11.9
Walla Walla	23,120	21,130	1,990	8.6	22,870	19,720	3,150	13.8
Wenatchee Labor Area	36,220	31,840	4,380	12.1	38,150	32,630	5,520	14.5
Chelan County 2/	24,690	21,520	3,170	12.8	26,220	22,050	4,170	15.9
Douglas County 2/	11,540	10,320	1,220	10.6	11,930	10,580	1,350	11.3
Whitman	18,200	17,580	620	3.4	18,310	17,420	890	4.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

**ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF
NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON**

	Prelim Apr Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			
		April-87	March-87	April-86	April-86	March-87	April-86	April-87	March-87	April-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	182,100	\$476.41	\$483.61	\$467.68	39.8	40.1	39.5	\$11.97	\$12.06	\$11.84
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,200	\$421.86	\$425.86	\$431.66	39.5	39.8	38.2	\$10.68	\$10.70	\$11.30
Primary Metal Industries	8,700	\$527.10	\$548.97	\$538.20	41.9	43.5	41.4	\$12.58	\$12.62	\$13.00
Fabricated Metal Products	7,400	\$441.09	\$440.04	\$443.30	39.0	38.6	39.3	\$11.31	\$11.40	\$11.28
Machinery	16,600	\$369.31	\$385.14 **	\$381.35	37.8	39.1	39.6	\$9.77	\$9.85	\$9.63
Food and Kindred Products	20,900	\$350.93	\$361.36	\$348.19	35.7	36.1	37.2	\$9.83	\$10.01	\$9.36
Chemical and Allied Products	5,300	\$636.41	\$602.17	\$585.74	43.8	41.5	42.2	\$14.53	\$14.51	\$13.88
Transportation Equipment	42,600	\$615.22 **	\$621.11 **	\$573.40	42.4	42.6	42.1	\$14.51	\$14.58	\$13.62
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,800	\$599.31	\$598.74	\$588.38	36.7	36.8	36.5	\$16.33	\$16.27	\$16.12
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	273,200	\$325.24	\$323.19 **	\$314.50	34.6	34.2	33.6	\$9.40	\$9.45	\$9.36

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.